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Greek. Nevertheless the selection is, in general, judicious. The meager English-Latin vocabularies which follow the exercises give little assistance; for it is the evident intention of the author to throw the pupil very much upon his own resources. Opinions will differ here as to what may be taken for granted. The notes are wisely short and deal with exceptions or allied idioms.

Part II consists of nineteen lessons, dealing with word order, the structure of the period and kindred topics. The handling of this material is no better, and no worse, than that found in other manuals and the author deserves praise for shunning refinements. Of the appendix of fourteen pages, twelve pages contain 'fair copies'. The editor, following in the footsteps of Professor Earle, has intrepidly enough offered two versions of the Gettysburg Address in a much more difficult medium than the Greek. The mechanical side of the book is excellent. There are few misprints, the press work is satisfactory and great skill is shown in using to advantage different sizes, shapes and weights of type.

The Hints on Latin Style is a small manual, based upon the larger work and simplified for High School use. No exercises are provided for translation.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. WILLIAM STUART MESSER.

Figurative Uses of Animal Names in Latin and their Application to Military Devices. A Study in Semantics. By Eugene Stock McCartney. University of Pennsylvania Thesis. New Era Printing Company. Lancaster, Pa. (1912). Pp. 56.

In armorum generibus milites sumunt ab animalibus nomina (cf. Servius Aeneid 9.503). This quotation appropriately occupies the title-page of this dissertation, in which "an effort is made to trace the reasons for the transfer of animal names to military machines and devices, both offensive and defensive".

The material and the references are assembled and discussed under the following captions: aspis, aries, capreoli, caput porci, cervi, chelonium, corax, corvus, cuniculus, equuleus, equus, ericius, grus, lupus, muli, murex, murmillo, musculus, onager, porculus, scorpio, sricula, terebra, testudo, testudo arietaria, tigris. Greek equivalents (sometimes English) and parallels are often cited; it is therefore to be regretted that a Greek index is not included in the book.

The writer has collected considerable interesting material which is presented with sane commentary.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. LARUE VAN HOOK.

Virgile: Les Bucoliques. Texte latin, publié avec une étude biographique et littéraire, une notice sur la métrique, des notes critiques, un index des noms propres et des notes explicatives, par Frédéric Plessis. Paris: Hachette and Co. (1913). Pp. xxxii + 91. 90 centimes.

This little book is heartily commended to every reader of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY who reads, or ought to read, French. It is the first instalment of a new edition of Vergil which is to replace the old one of Eugène Benoist—a book which has done honorable service, both in and out of France, for the last forty years. The Georgics and the Aeneid are to be edited by Professor Paul Lejay.

The Introduction gives a good account of the poet's life (11 pages) and an admirable critique of the Bucolics (4-½ pages). Two pages are devoted to peculiarities of prosody and meter, and eight pages to critical notes. The Latin text and the notes occupy eighty-nine pages, and the notes are where they should be—directly below the text.

The commentary is clear and concise; it is regularly sound, and regularly sufficient. One explanation is new to me, and I quote it—for what it is worth. It is under the verb *depellere*, Buc. i. 22:

Depellere, voy. plus loin *compellere* 2, 30. Le préfixe *cum* indique l'ensemble; de la séparation d'une partie: on prend au troupeau, pour les mener à la ville, une part des bêtes qui le composent (cf. l'expression *deducere coloniam*).

Professor Plessis is limited in the matter of space, and regularly ignores such theories and explanations as he cannot approve. But he cannot refrain from replying to the critics who have found fault with Vergil for not doing what he never attempted to do, for not being a Roman Theokritos (p. xx). And he has a few sentences which one would like to submit to certain people who can see no independent merit in the Bucolics:

Et quand l'on montrerait qu'un modèle grec a prêté ses grandes lignes à la quatrième Bucolique et qu'il s'y trouve telle ou telle imitation de détail, de qui donc est le ton consulaire et religieux, sinon d'un Romain? de qui l'émotion humaine et civique, sinon de Virgile? de qui l'ombre de mystère et la passion généreuse, sinon d'un grand poète? et de qui, enfin, le charme inexprimable des vers, sinon d'un artiste parfait?

There are too many misprints for the size of the book, though they are all venial offences. I have noticed four in the text (7.9; 8.63; 9.42; 10.12), and some half-dozen others in the notes.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. W. P. MUSTARD.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MITHRAEUM AT THE BATHS OF CARCALLA

The Baths of Caracalla at Rome are built upon a great artificial platform or terrace, supported upon vaulting below which are numerous subterranean passages or crypts. Some of these underground galleries were already known; others lying west and southwest of the main building of the Baths have been cleared out in connection with the recent excavations. At the northeast end of the apse that is in the middle of the northwest side of the peribolus